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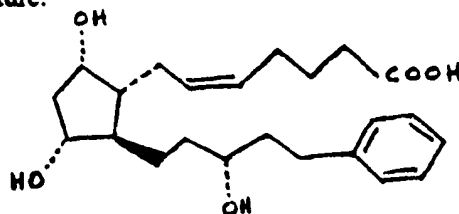
INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification ⁶ : A61K 31/215	A1	(11) International Publication Number: WO 98/50024 (43) International Publication Date: 12 November 1998 (12.11.98)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/US98/09090 (22) International Filing Date: 6 May 1998 (06.05.98) (30) Priority Data: 08/853,803 9 May 1997 (09.05.97) US (63) Related by Continuation (CON) or Continuation-in-Part (CIP) to Earlier Application US 08/853,803 (CIP) Filed on 9 May 1997 (09.05.97) (71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): THE MOUNT SINAI SCHOOL OF MEDICINE OF THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK [US/US]; One Gustave L. Levy Place, New York, NY 10029 (US). (72) Inventors; and (75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): PODOS, Steven, M. [US/US]; 2 Knoll Road, Tenafly, NJ 07670 (US). MITTAG, Thomas, W. [US/US]; 167 Woodland Drive, Pleasantville, NY 10570 (US). BECKER, Bernard [US/US]; 8655 West Kingsbury, St. Louis, MO 63124 (US).	(74) Agents: CLARK, Richard, S. et al.; Baker & Botts, LLP, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, NY 10112-0228 (US). (81) Designated States: AU, CA, JP, US, European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE). Published <i>With international search report.</i> <i>Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.</i>	
(54) Title: 8-ISO-PROSTAGLANDINS FOR GLAUCOMA THERAPY (57) Abstract <p>The present invention relates to the use of 8-iso prostaglandins and their derivatives for decreasing intraocular pressure, for example in the treatment of glaucoma. It is based, at least in part, on the discovery that 8-iso prostaglandin E₂ effectively decreased intraocular pressure by a trabecular meshwork outflow mechanism.</p>		

Schlemm may be obstructed by the iris. An acute attack of glaucoma may arise in this context when the pupil dilates, pushing the root of the iris forward to block the angle.

Secondary glaucoma is caused by another disorder which functionally interferes with the outflow of aqueous humor or the flow from the posterior to the anterior chamber. Such interference may be caused by inflammation, a tumor, an enlarged cataract, central retinal vein occlusion, trauma, or hemorrhage.

Several classes of drugs acting by different mechanisms are used as topically administered ocular therapy to lower IOP. These include beta adrenergic blockers (e.g., timolol), topical carbonic anhydrase inhibitors (e.g., dorzolamide), and α_2 -adrenergic receptor agonists (e.g., clonidine derivatives), all of which act primarily by decreasing the formation of aqueous humor within the eye. Pilocarpine and epinephrine are clinical agents that also lower IOP in glaucomatous eyes, but these drugs act principally by decreasing the resistance in the trabecular meshwork outflow channels. A third mechanism for lowering IOP in the primate eye is by increasing the outflow of aqueous humor via the uveoscleral route. Recently, a prostaglandin derivative belonging to the F2 α series of prostanoids, which acts primarily by this uveoscleral mechanism, has been introduced for glaucoma therapy. This drug, called latanoprost, is the isopropyl ester of a compound having the following structure:



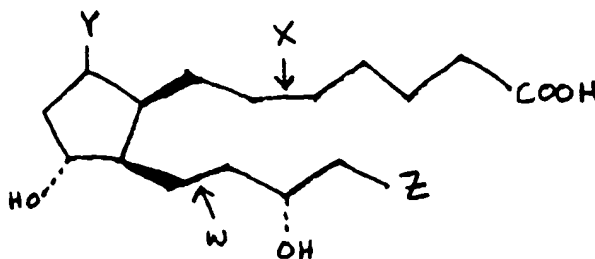
Prostaglandins which may be used in the treatment of glaucoma are described in United States Patents Nos. 5,476,872 by Garst et al., 4,599,353 by Bito, 5,262,437 by Chan, 5,462,968 by Woodward, 4,132,847 by Kuhla, 5,173,507 by DeSantis et al., 5,578,618 by Stjernschantz et al., 5,208,256 by Ueno, 5,565,492 by DeSantis et al., 5,151,444 by Ueno et al., and PCT Application No. PCT/US93/10853, International Publication No. WO 94/11002 by Woodward.

The present invention relates to prostaglandins which are structurally different from latanoprost and other prostaglandins used in the treatment of glaucoma,

and that belong to the 8-iso series of prostanoids, for example 8-iso PGE₁, 8-iso PGE₂ and 8-iso-PGF_{2α}. In contrast to latanoprost, 8-isoPGE₂ lowers IOP primarily by decreasing the resistance to trabecular outflow of aqueous humor from the eye.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

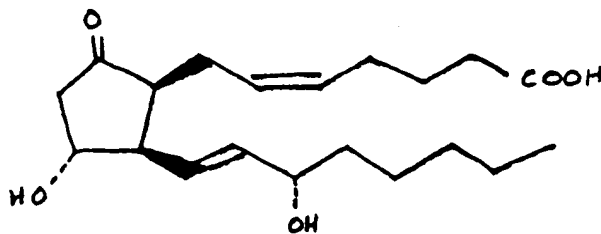
- 5 The present invention relates to the use of 8-iso prostanoids in methods which decrease intraocular pressure ("IOP") in the eye, for example in the treatment of glaucoma. The 8-iso-prostanoids of the invention have a common structure according to formula I:



Formula I

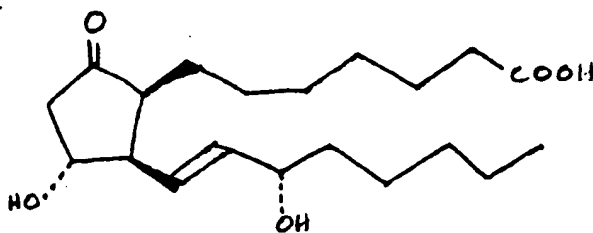
- 10 where either bond W or bond X can be a single or a double bond, Y is either (i) a hydroxyl group having either α or β orientation relative to the five-membered ring or (ii) a keto function at carbon 9, and Z is a hydrocarbon group which may be aliphatic (cyclic or non-cyclic), aromatic, or a combination of aliphatic and aromatic at carbon 16.

- 15 In a first nonlimiting embodiment of the invention, the 8-iso prostanoid is 8-iso prostaglandin E₂ (prosta-5,13-dien-1-oic acid, 11,15-dihydroxy-9-oxo, (5Z, 8 β , 11 α , 13E,15S), having Formula II:



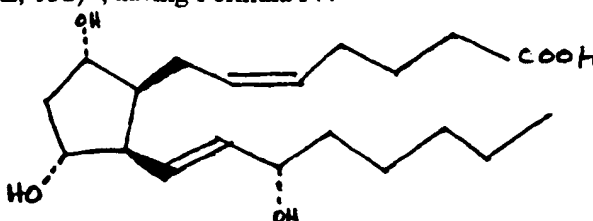
Formula II.

In a second nonlimiting embodiment of the invention, the 8-iso prostanoid is 8-iso, 5,6 dihydro prostaglandin E_2 (referred to as 8-iso PGE_1), having Formula III:



Formula III.

In a third nonlimiting embodiment of the invention, the 8-iso prostanoid is 8-iso $PGF_{2\alpha}$ (prosta-5,13-dien-1-oic acid, 9, 11, 15-trihydroxy-, (5Z, 8 β , 9 α , 11 α , 13E, 15S)-, having Formula IV:



Formula IV.

The present invention also provides for derivatives of compounds of Formulas II, III or IV which retain basic Formula I and their use in methods of decreasing intraocular pressure.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to the use of 8-iso prostanoids having basic Formula I to decrease intraocular pressure in a subject in need of such treatment. In specific nonlimiting embodiments of the invention, the 8-iso prostanoid may be selected from the group of (i) 8-iso prostaglandin E_2 (prosta-5,13-dien-1-oic acid, 11,15-hydroxy-9-oxo, (5Z, 8 β , 11 α , 13E,15S) ("8-iso PGE_2 "), having Formula II; (ii) the 5,6 dihydro derivative of 8-iso PGE_2 , having Formula III and referred to as 8-iso PGE_1 ; (iii) prosta-5,13-dien-1-oic acid, 9, 11, 15-trihydroxy-, (5Z, 8 β , 9 α , 11 α , 13E, 15S) ("8-iso $PGF_{2\alpha}$ "), having Formula IV; and (iv) derivatives of compounds having Formulas II, III or IV which retain basic Formula I and which, when administered to

the eye of a subject having increased intraocular pressures, will decrease intraocular pressure by at least 10 percent.

The main structural differences between the 8-iso prostanooids of the invention and latanoprost are the following: (i) the side chain substituents on the five-membered rings have the opposite geometric arrangement with respect to the plane of the ring (cis for the 8-iso prostanooids of the invention and trans for latanoprost); (ii) the five-membered ring has a keto or hydroxyl function at position 9 in the 8-iso prostanooids of the invention, whereas there is just a hydroxyl group in the same position in latanoprost; and (iii) the side chains beginning with the sixteenth carbon may have different structures, as, for example, latanoprost containing a terminal methyl phenyl group at this position. 8-iso prostanooid derivatives of the invention contain a five-membered ring and two side chains, and retain distinguishing features (i)-(iii) as set forth in the preceding sentence and in Formula I. In preferred embodiments, such derivatives are esters of compounds having Formula II, III or IV. For example, esterified derivatives of 8-iso PGE₂ may be used according to the invention, and may provide improved penetration into the eye.

The mechanism of action by which 8-iso PGE₂ lowers IOP has been found to be different from that of latanoprost in experiments done in primates, in that 8-iso PGE₂ has been found to increase trabecular outflow facility by decreasing resistance to outflow of aqueous humor. This is an advantage in that the trabecular meshwork is the primary locus of the pathology causing increased IOP in primary open angle glaucoma.

Accordingly, the present invention provides for a method for decreasing IOP comprising administering a therapeutically effective amount of an 8-iso prostanooid of the invention to a subject in need of such treatment. Such a method may be used in the treatment of glaucoma in a subject. Suitable formulations include for example, and not by way of limitation, a topical solution which is a physiological saline solution, having a pH between about 4.5 and 8 and an appropriate buffer system (e.g., acetate buffers, citrate buffers, phosphate buffers, borate buffers) a neutral pH being preferred. The formulation may further comprise a pharmaceutically acceptable preservative (e.g. benzalkonium chloride, thimerosol, chlorobutanol), stabilizer and/or

surfactant (e.g. Tween 80). The formulation may also comprise a compound which acts as an anti-oxidant (e.g. sodium metabisulfite, sodium thiosulfate, acetylcysteine, butylated hydroxyanisole, butylated hydroxytoluene). A "therapeutically effective amount" of an 8-iso prostanoid of the invention refers to an amount of drug which decreases the IOP by at least about 10 percent, preferably at least about 15 percent, and more preferably at least about 20 percent. In particular embodiments of the invention, the administration of 8-iso prostanoid results in an increase in trabecular outflow facility of at least about 10 percent, preferably at least about 20 percent, and more preferably at least about 30 percent. In nonlimiting embodiments of the invention, a topical preparation of 8-iso prostanoid at a concentration of between .001 and 1 percent, preferably between .005 and .2 percent, and more preferably between about .05 and .1 percent may be used.

According to the invention, IOP may be decreased, and/or glaucoma may be treated, using compositions comprising an 8-iso prostanoid of the invention as the sole active agent, or in conjunction with another active agent. For example, combinations of 8-iso prostanoid and another drug used to treat elevated intraocular pressure, including but not limited to another prostaglandin derivative (including, but not limited to, latanoprost), pilocarpine, epinephrine, a beta adrenergic agent (e.g., timolol), a carbonic anhydrase inhibitor (e.g., dorzolamide), or an α_2 -adrenergic receptor agonist (e.g., a clonidine derivative), may be used.

EXAMPLE I

Experiments were performed to evaluate the effects of single dose administration of 8-iso PGE₂ on IOP in normal ("N") and glaucomatous ("G") monkey eyes, and to determine the mechanism by which 8-iso PGE₂ alters IOP in N monkey eyes, when applied topically. A single 25 μ l dose study was performed in 6 N and 8 G monkeys. IOP and pupil sizes were measured before and at 0 hr, 0.5 hr and then hourly for a total of 6 hrs after 0.05% or 0.1% drug concentrations were administered. Tonographic outflow facility ("C") and fluorophotometric aqueous humor flow (F) were determined in 6 N monkeys before and after unilateral application of 25 μ l of 0.1% 8-iso PGE₂. In 8 G monkey eyes, 8-isoPGE₂ reduced

IOP ($p < 0.005$) up to 2 hrs or 5 hrs following administration of the 0.05% or 0.1% concentration, respectively. The maximum reduction in IOP was 4.6 ± 0.8 (mean \pm SEM) mm Hg (0.05%) and 6.6 ± 0.8 mm Hg (0.1%), as compared to baseline measurements. After topical application of 8-iso PGE₂ the IOP was lower (5 $p < 0.01$) in the treated eyes of 6 N monkeys for 4 hrs, with a maximum difference of 3.2 ± 0.2 mmHg, as compared to the fellow contralateral control eyes. The pupil size was smaller ($p < 0.01$) for 4 hrs, up to 1.0 ± 0.2 mm. Compared with vehicle-treated contralateral control eyes, C was greater ($p < 0.005$) by 48% at 2 hr after a single dose of 0.1% 8-iso PGE₂. F was unchanged ($p < 0.10$) over a period of 4 hrs after drug administration. Mild eyelid edema, conjunctival edema, hyperemia, and discharge appeared in some eyes treated with the 0.1% concentration.

Table 1A shows that 8-iso PGE₂ administered to the normal monkey eye lowers IOP significantly by 20.3% and increases outflow facility by 43.1%, an amount sufficient to account for the fall of IOP. By contrast, in Table 1B latanoprost (15 in the normal monkey eye also lowers IOP significantly (by 10.8%), but the drug has no significant effect on outflow facility. The lack of a major effect on outflow facility of latanoprost in the primate eye is in agreement with studies in the literature by other investigators.

Table 1

20 A. Effect of 0.1% 8-isoPGE₂ on Outflow Facility in 6 Normal Monkeys
(2 hours after treatment)

	Intraocular Pressure Mean \pm SEM mmHg	Outflow Facility Mean \pm SEM μ l/ml/mmHg
Treated eyes (drug)	13.0 \pm 0.7*	0.83 \pm 0.10*
Baseline	16.3 \pm 1.1	0.58 \pm 0.03
Control eyes (vehicle)	15.7 \pm 0.5	0.56 \pm 0.06
25 Baseline**	15.7 \pm 0.6	0.51 \pm 0.04

B. Effect of 0.005% latanoprost on Outflow Facility in 6 Normal Monkeys
(1 hour after treatment)

	Intraocular Pressure Mean±SEM mmHg	Outflow Facility Mean±SEM μl/min/mmHg
Treated eyes (drug)	13.2±0.7*	0.76±0.08
Baseline	14.8±0.7	0.62±0.07
5 Control eyes (vehicle)	15.0±0.8	0.60±0.07
Baseline**	15.7±0.3	0.73±0.08

*Significantly different as compared with either baseline values or vehicle-treated eyes (two-tailed paired t-test, $p < 0.05$).

** Baseline measurements made in the same monkeys at the same time one day prior
10 to drug treatments

Table 2 shows the effect of 8-iso PGE₂ on IOP and outflow facility in glaucomatous monkey eyes. Because of the individual variability in laser-induced glaucomatous monkey eyes, the IOP and facility measurements are expressed in the table as ratios (value of the drug-treated eye ÷ the value of the vehicle-treated eye).
15 The ratios were calculated from the values of the same glaucomatous monkey eye determined immediately prior to administration of the drug or the vehicle (time 0 hrs.), and the values at 2 hours after administration of the drug or vehicle. The data in Table 2 show that in the primate, administration of 8-iso PGE₂ to glaucomatous eyes significantly lowers IOP (by 13.8%) and significantly increases outflow facility (by
20 38.8%), which is of sufficient magnitude to account for the fall in IOP. Thus the mechanism of lowering IOP by 8-iso PGE₂ in both normal and glaucomatous eyes is primarily due to an increase in aqueous humor trabecular outflow.

Table 2.

Effect of 0.1% 8-iso PGE₂ on IOP and Outflow Facility Responses
in 8 Glaucomatous Monkey Eyes (Unilateral)

Time	Intraocular Pressure (drug-treated/vehicle-treated)		Outflow facility (drug-treated/vehicle treated)	
	0 hr	2 hr	0 hr	2 hr
Response Ratio (\pm SEM)	0.976 \pm 0.002	0.843* \pm 0.0498	1.041 \pm 0.0498	1.445** \pm 0.161
% Change by drug	---	13.8 % decrease	---	38.8% increase

Significantly different as compared to 0 hr, paired t-test, $p < 0.01^*$, $< 0.10^{**}$

EXAMPLE II.

IOP was measured one hour before and at intervals up to six hours after a single dose of 8-iso PGE₁ (the 13, 14 dihydro derivative of 8-iso PGE₂), 8-iso PGE₂, or 8-iso PGF_{2 α} in laser-induced glaucomatous eyes in cynomolgus monkeys (wherein only one eye is rendered glaucomatous and the other serves as a control). Following one day of baseline IOP measurement, a single 25 μ l dose of either (i) 0.1 percent 8-iso PGE₁, or (ii) 0.1 percent 8-iso PGE₂, or (iii) 0.1 percent 8-iso PGF_{2 α} , was topically applied to the glaucomatous eye in groups of 4 or 8 monkeys. It was found that 8-iso PGE₁ (0.1 percent) reduced IOP ($p < 0.05$) for up to four hours in glaucomatous monkey eyes ($n=4$). The maximum reduction in IOP was 5.3 ± 0.8 (mean \pm SEM) mm Hg at 2 hours after dosing. 8-iso PGE₂ (0.1 percent) reduced IOP ($p < 0.05$) for 5 hours with a maximum reduction in IOP of 6.6 ± 0.8 mm Hg at 2 hours after dosing ($n=8$). After 0.1 percent 8-iso PGF_{2 α} , a significant ($p < 0.05$) reduction in IOP occurred only at 1 hour with the maximum reduction in IOP of 3.3 ± 0.9 mm Hg ($n=4$). The results are shown in Table 3. Based on these studies, of the compounds tested, 8-iso PGE₂ appears to have the greatest and 8-iso PGF_{2 α} the least activity in decreasing IOP in glaucomatous monkey eyes.

Table 3.

Intraocular Pressure (treated - baseline) (mean mm Hg \pm SEM)

iso PG, 0.1%	n	1 hr	2 hr	4 hr	6 hr
8-iso PGE ₁	4	-3.3 \pm 1.3	-5.3 \pm 0.8*	-2.3 \pm 0.5*	-1.3 \pm 0.9
8-iso PGE ₂	8	-4.5 \pm 0.9**	-6.6 \pm 0.8**	-2.9 \pm 0.6**	-1.2 \pm 1.2
8-iso PGF _{2α}	4	-3.3 \pm 0.8*	-1.8 \pm 1.1	-0.8 \pm 1.7	0.3 \pm 0.5

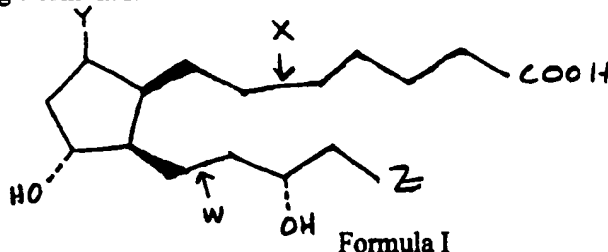
* p<0.05

** p<0.005

Various publications are cited herein, the contents of which are hereby
 10 incorporated by reference in their entireties.

CLAIMS

1. A method for decreasing intraocular pressure comprising administering a therapeutically effective amount of an 8-iso prostanoid having the following Formula I:



5

where bond W is selected from the group consisting of a single covalent bond and a double covalent bond, bond X is selected from the group consisting of a single covalent bond and a double covalent bond, substituent Y is selected from the group consisting of a hydroxyl group having either α or β orientation relative to the five-membered ring and a keto function, and substituent Z is a hydrocarbon group selected from the group of aliphatic, aromatic, or a combination of aliphatic and aromatic hydrocarbon, to a patient in need of such treatment.

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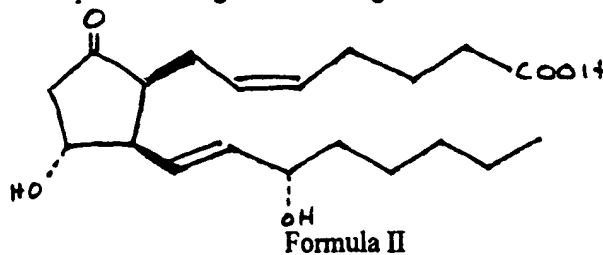
2. The method of claim 1 wherein the 8-iso prostanoid is administered topically.

15

3. The method of claim 2 wherein the 8-iso prostanoid is administered as a composition comprising between .005 to 1 percent 8-iso prostanoid.

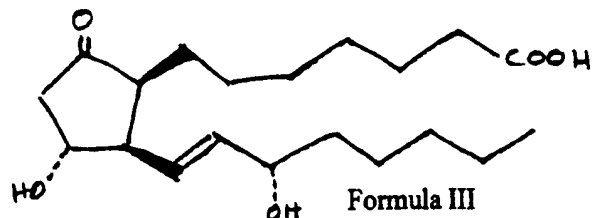
4.

The method of claim 1, wherein the 8-iso prostanoid is selected from the group consisting of a compound having the following Formula II



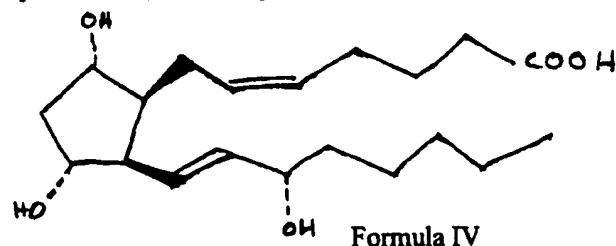
20 or a derivative thereof.

5. The method of claim 1, wherein the 8-iso prostanoic acid is selected from the group consisting of a compound having the following Formula III



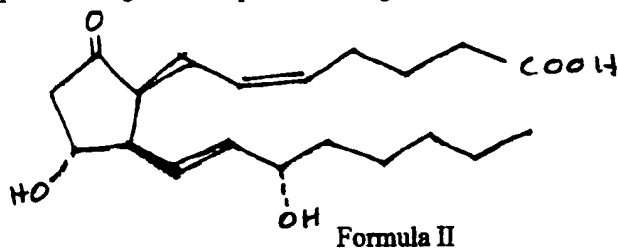
or a derivative thereof.

5 6. The method of claim 1, wherein the 8-iso prostanoic acid is selected from the group consisting of a compound having the following Formula IV



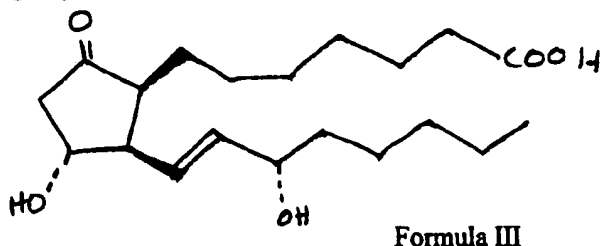
or a derivative thereof.

7. The method of claim 2, wherein the 8-iso prostanoic acid is selected from the group consisting of a compound having the following Formula II



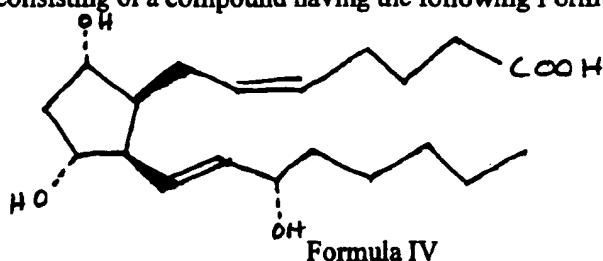
or a derivative thereof.

8. The method of claim 2, wherein the 8-iso prostanoic acid is selected from the group consisting of a compound having the following Formula III



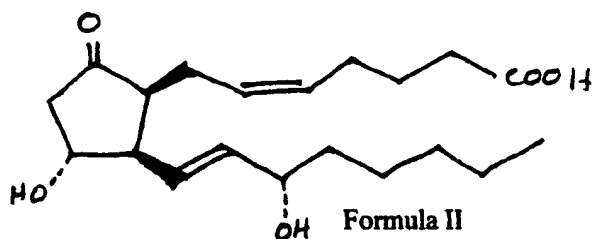
or a derivative thereof.

9. The method of claim 2, wherein the 8-iso prostanoid is selected from the group consisting of a compound having the following Formula IV



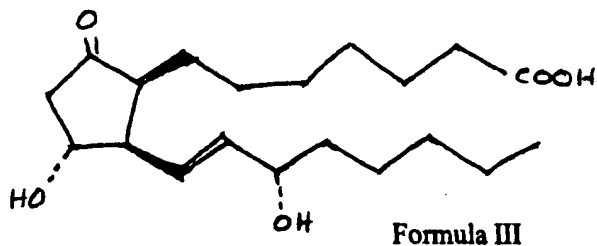
5 or a derivative thereof.

10. The method of claim 3, wherein the 8-iso prostanoid is selected from the group consisting of a compound having the following Formula II



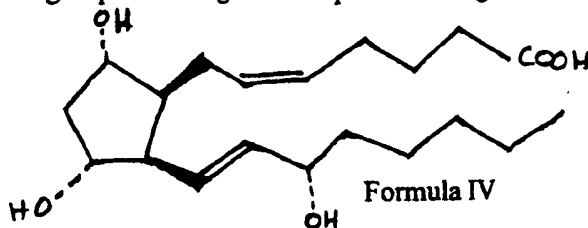
or a derivative thereof.

10 11. The method of claim 3, wherein the 8-iso prostanoid is selected from the group consisting of a compound having the following Formula III



or a derivative thereof.

12. The method of claim 3, wherein the 8-iso prostanoic acid is selected from the group consisting of a compound having the following Formula IV



or a derivative thereof.

- 5 13. The method of claim 4, wherein the derivative is an ester derivative.
14. The method of claim 5, wherein the derivative is an ester derivative.
15. The method of claim 6, wherein the derivative is an ester
- 10 derivative.
16. The method of claim 7, wherein the derivative is an ester derivative.
17. The method of claim 8, wherein the derivative is an ester derivative.
- 15 18. The method of claim 9, wherein the derivative is an ester derivative.
19. The method of claim 10, wherein the derivative is an ester derivative.
20. The method of claim 11, wherein the derivative is an ester
- 20 derivative.
21. The method of claim 12, wherein the derivative is an ester derivative.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US98/09090

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(6) : A61K 31/215

US CL : 514/530, 573, 913

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 514/530, 573, 913

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

NONE

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

CAS ONLINE, DERWENT

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	US 4,599,353 A (BITO) 08 July 1986, see the entire document.	1-21

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

☐ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:	*T* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
A document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	*X* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
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O document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means	
P document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	

Date of the actual completion of the international search

23 AUGUST 1998

Date of mailing of the international search report

22 SEP 1998

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